

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 46. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1811.

[No. 1361.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, paid at the expiration of the year.
The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky
Lincoln circuit, set August term, 1811.
Zachariah Tucker, Complainant,
AGAINST
Joseph Dilard, administrator of George Dilard, dec'd defendant.

IN CHANCERY

THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having answered the complainant's bill, therefore on the motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February term of this court and answer the complainant's bill—or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper printed within this commonwealth, for eight weeks successively, pursuant to the act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. And it is further ordered, that this cause be continued until the next term of this court.

A Copy. Attest,
Thomas Helm, C. L. C. C.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ONE likely GIRL about 20 years old, one GIRL about five years old, one BOY about ten years old, large and strong, to serve till he is 25 years old. Inquire of the printer October 17th, 1811.

French & English Academy.

The subscriber, at the request of some respectable friends of this town, respectfully informs the public that he intends to open a
FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY
ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT, FROM NINETEEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

ENGAGED in his profession with a solemn feeling of its sacred and important duties, it is the subscriber's intention not to take more pupils than he can do justice to in all the allotted paths of a correct and classical system of education. The subscriber's mode of teaching will have two parts for its object, *use and reason*; that is, practice and theory. The French tongue will be as much as possible, the only one spoken among the French students, and this method of improving them, will be strictly attended to. He will endeavor also, in the compositions or conversations of the pupils, to refine the language to grammatical purity, to clear it from colloquial barbarisms, licentious idioms, irregular combinations, and to add to the elegance of its construction, and to the harmony of its cadence. Every possible exertion will be made to familiarize the scholars to those felicitous expressions which paint and embellish the sensations, give a tone congruous to the subject, and invest our thoughts with all the illusion, the beauty & motion of perception or pathetic eloquence; for the superlative excellence of the French tongue, the style of its writers, many shades of sentiment which are the pride of a deep and refined scholar, cannot be transfused into a translation; and the enjoyment of these, to any person who has genius to feel them, is well worth all the labour employed in studying the original.

The subscriber will observe here, that knowing how confined are the ideas of children, and how disagreeable and unprofitable is every lesson which they cannot comprehend, he will take the greatest care to accommodate their tasks, in both languages, to their capacities and years, and to repeat his instructions in a simple, familiar and perspicuous style, till he find that they are clearly & fully understood. Thus the attention of the pupils will be fixed, and their studies rendered easy and agreeable. The scholars will be publicly and carefully examined twice a year, in the respective branches of French and English literature, in the use of both globes, and a complete course of geography.

Terms of tuition may be known by applying at Mr. Maccoun's book-store, or at Doctor W. Wainfield's, where the subscriber resides and keeps his academy.

N. B. No student will be admitted after the 20th of November.

BERTRAND GUERIN,
Professor of the French Language
in Transylvania University.

Lexington, Oct. 28th, 1811.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE
Has received, and is now opening a general and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Fashionable Straw Hats, Bonnets & Shoes
Ironmongery
Groceries
Glass, China & Crockery Ware
Cotton and Wool Cards
Paints
Stationery, &c. &c. &c.
COTTON, as usual.
All which will be sold on moderate terms.
Lexington, Oct. 11.

For Sale.

A VERY GENTLE YOUNG
Mulatto Man.

Enquire of the Printer.
October 20th, 1811.

A Sorrel Horse

WAS left in my stable during the races. He is about five feet high, blaze face, trots and paces—has been nicked, but he carries his tail back. The owner is desirous to sell, pay charges and take the horse away.
Wm. SATTERWHITE.

October 28th, 1811.

PURSUANT to a decree of the general court, in the suit in chancery, James Southall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs & representatives of Richard Hogg, dec'd. defendants. We, the subscribers being appointed commissioners by said decree, will, on Thursday the 28th of November next, attend at the house of John Campbell, in Henry county, on the premises, and expose to public sale, at six months' credit, the defendant's interest in 7,500 acres of land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Richard Hogg.

The indisposition of the commissioners and other unavoidable occurrence prevented the sale taking place agreeable to former advertisements. But the public are assured that the sale will commence at the above mentioned time, and continue from day to day till the whole is sold.

Said land will be laid off in lots to accommodate purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required.

ANTHONY BARTLETT,
JOHN RUSSELL,
AMBROSE CHARLES,
PRESTON W. BROWN,
ROWLAND THOMAS,
EDWARD GEORGE.

Public Sale.

ON the 16th of November next, at the dwelling house of Edward Howe, in Lexington, all the personal estate of Jacob Springle, dec'd. consisting of various articles of

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Amongst them a
DESK, CUPBOARD, CLOTHES PRESS, TABLES, BEDS, AND AN EXCELLENT EIGHT-DAY CLOCK, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, &c.

NINE months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars.—Bond and approved security will be required by the administrators: JACOB KEISER, JOHN ANDERSON.

Lexington, Oct. 28th, 1811.

Take Notice.

THAT all persons are hereby forewarned from taking any assignment or transfer on the property that lays in the forks of Strodt's and Limestone roads, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary Long, as the legal heirs of Jacob Springle, dec'd. mean to contend for the same.

JACOB KEISER,
For the heirs of JACOB SPRINGLE.

All those Interested

WILL take notice of the following statement. In the fall of the year 1798, I met with a young man in New-Town, Frederick county, Virginia (whose name I think was John Harrod) who agreed to come to the state of Kentucky with me: he came on with me to Redstone—he then agreed to come down the river in a boat with a Mr. Woodard, and I was to go by land with my horses, but I have since understood that he came in the boat no further than Fort Pitt. When I parted with him he left in my possession the following articles, viz:—1 red morocco pocket book, 2 waistcoats, 1 pair of yellow nankeen pantaloons, 1 pair of do. short breeches, 1 pair of mixed cloth breeches, 1 mixed cloth coat part made, 1 pair of striped cotton stockings, 1 pair of silk do. mixed casimer cut out for a pair of breeches, some coarse muslin, 1 ruffled shirt, together with some other articles. The owner is requested to come for them on or before the 4th Monday in December next.—If he does not on that day I shall expose them to public auction in the town of Winchester, for some of the articles are injured by keeping.

JOHN BEAN,
Clarke county, K. Sep. 23d, 1811.

For Sale.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND.

LYING on the Ohio, 13 miles above Port William, in Gallatin county, equal to any land on the Ohio bottom for levelness, richness, quality of timber, with a fine Salt Lick and a Mill Seat that will work 2 pair of stones six or eight months in the season. For the want of money, I will sell it at \$5 per acre, which is at half its value.—The title good. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

October 23d, 1811.

For Sale.

A valuable Man Servant.
Between twenty-five and thirty years old.
Enquire of the Printer.

October 21st, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

BAPTISM.

AN answer to Peter Edwards on that subject, and some strictures on Dr. John P. Campbell's sermon, by the Rev. David Jones, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, just received and for sale by

BENJ'N. STOUT.

Lexington, 7th Oct. 1811.

August 14th, 1811.

TAKEN UP by John Maxwell, in Clarke county, on the waters of Boon's creek, near the mouth, one EIGHT DAY MARE, judged to be fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the bottom of a stirrup iron, a star in the forehead, judged to be six years old next spring, both hind feet white, some white spots under her belly, appraised to \$25.

JAMES P. BULLOCK, n. c.

Harrison, Oct. August 19th, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Jonathan Hedger, on the east fork of Raven creek, a SORELL HORSE, four years old, about fifteen hands high, some white hairs in the forehead, a snip and four white feet, appraised to \$45.

CHICHESTER CHINN, J. P. M. C.

August 19th, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Jacob Smith, on the north fork of Raven creek, Harrison county, a DARE BAY HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, some white hairs in the forehead, a white spot on the back and short dock, appraised to \$15.

CHICHESTER CHINN.

POETRY.

MONARCHY.

"Curs'd be the day, how bright so'er it shone
That first on Freedom's ruins rear'd a throne
And curs'd the Wretch, who first, with rega-
lous pride,

Their equal Right to equal Men denied:
But curs'd, o'er all, who first to slavery broke,
Submissive bow'd, and own'd a Monarch's
yoke—

Their servile souls his arrogance ador'd;
And basely own'd a Brother for a Lord—
Hence wrath and blood, and feuds and wars be-
gan,
And Man turn'd monster to his fellow Man.

FROM EDMUND THE WANDERER.
A collection of poems just published by Lieut. Spence, of the United States' Navy. It is an excellent imitation of the rich and mellifluous style of Anacreon Moore.

SONG.

While I gazed on her eye of luxuriant blue,
Delighted to see it in languishment roll;
So persuasively tender and mellow with dew,
So rich in voluptuous breathings of soul.

The sweetest sensations of pleasure found birth,
And I sigh'd for her lip of the sea-color die;
And I thought 'twould be heaven to possess
upon earth,
The white bosom'd maid of the blue rolling
eye.

While I gazed on the seraph-like turn of her
form,
Each eloquent motion, enraptur'd to trace,
I said—If the heart it enshrines is as warm
As the maid is bewitching and matchless in
grace:

That in ranging the world I had never yet
known,
A nymph on whose charms I had gaz'd with
a sigh
I could make, with such exquisite transport
my own,
As the white bosom'd maid of the blue roll-
ing eye.

[From the Virginia Patriot.]

When a man is in debt, and without the
means of immediate payment; if honestly dis-
posed to exert himself to satisfy claims, he
ought to be indulged with time. Creditors
who are oppressive are sometimes rightly us-
ed; yet few would take the means of revenge
and relief discovered in the following instance of

AVOIDING THE FALLOWS.

Opprest with care and much in debt,
By duns and catchpoles sore beset,
Sam to the bottle flew:
The bottle only made him worse:
Nought does he but to scold and curse,
As troubles thicker brew.

He begged his creditors to wait,
That he himself might extricate,
And pay them all their dues:
With prayers and threats he them assails,
But nought he says or does avails:
They all of them refuse.

"Since, then," said he, "you will not wait,
And get your pay at last, though late,
I'll pay each bond and note.
On me again you shall not call:
At once myself I'll disenfranchise,
And have complete revenge of all."
He spoke and—cut his throat.

To be read Aloud.

Once had on both feet great store and a
Lent my and took his word therefore: to my
Ask'd my and nought but words I got of
Lost my for sue him I would not, and my

MONEY, FRIEND,
If I had as I had once before, and a
I'd keep my and play the fool no more, and my
QUIZ.

The following commendatory notice of a new paper, lately commenced at Pittsburg, Pa. we copy from the Aurora:—considering it just and merited it is willingly adopted—having neglected the customary courtesy till now:—(Ed.)

"The first number of a newspaper, entitled the MERCURY, published at Pittsburg in this commonwealth, has just reached us; it is folio, and printed in a style of neatness and elegance superior to any paper out of our principal cities.—But these are not its most prominent merits; it presents besides a literary character, a frankness and originality, a boldness and independence of spirit in politics, that interests at the first blush; this last quality is every day becoming more precious from the increasing corruption and degeneracy of the press, and the abandonment of all the principles which they stood upon, by the men at present in power in this commonwealth; the Mercury appears to have taken the tree at the stump and disdains to play shilly shally about the branches."

From the Mercury, a new paper lately commenced at Pittsburg.

A variety of circumstances have delayed my commencement; and even now that I have made my debut, I am not quite certain but that similar difficulties may occasion two or three days delay, in the issuing of my second and third numbers; for that reason, I have not fixed upon any certain day for publication.—But these things will not be of much account to my subscribers, as the semi-annual terms will be regulated by the number of papers published. And here, let me make one editorial remark, though I have made enough already, and more than any body had a right to expect. But

first permit me to refer the reader to an article in this paper, of high and solemn importance between him and me, I mean the article explaining the terms of this aforesaid paper, "The Mercury." My remark is, that if said article does not rightly edify and direct him, there shall be few occasions of similar communication between us.

But here I may be thought to resemble old squire Gable in the performance of his marriage ceremonies. Scarcely one of my readers, however, out of a hundred, knows the story—then they shall all know it—that they may have the pleasure of applying it to me any way their wits will permit them. They shall know it, that they may have one subject upon which they can pause solemnly and ponder.

"You promise," says old squire Gable to the bridegroom, whoever that happy one may be, "You promise to have this woman, &c.—and you madam, promise, &c. Vell, I pronounce you two to be one flesh and one beef, &c.—Und now I pooblish de bawns of dis matrimony before mine vif, Dolly, Harry, and Got, and de rest of de children. Und, as the skripture says, vat man poots togadder, let not Got poot asunder.—Und now, (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs) vere ish mine doller?"

TURN OF THE WHEEL.

It is said, that the ecclesiastical convention at Paris were averse from Buonaparte's wishes, and so a majority seceded, leaving the minority to adopt such regulations as will be more pleasing to Napoleon than to the pope. This contest between the ecclesiastical and civil powers reminds us of the difference between ancient and modern times. How unlike to the dispute between King John and Innocent III. is that of Napoleon and Pius VII! In 1205, the pope reversed the appointment of John de Gray to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and named cardinal Langton in his stead, because king John had recommended De Gray to the fraternity; and the pope was resolved that princes should have nothing to do with the election of bishops and abbots.—John dissented, and the pope laid the kingdom under an interdict; John confiscated the estates of all the clergy who obeyed; the pope (to use a modern phrase) retaliated; he "absolved John's subjects from all allegiance, solemnly deposed him, and empowered the king of France to put the sentence into execution, promising him remission from all his sins, together with the crown of England as soon as he should have dethroned the tyrant." John, alarmed at the defection of his subjects, and awed by his excommunication, resigned the kingdom of England and lordship of Ireland to the pope, and acknowledged himself a vassal of the holy see." Now, the case is altered; and the pope is (very properly) interdicted from meddling in temporal matters. However grievous may be the tyranny of Napoleon, it cannot be more audacious and unjustifiable than the controul over secular magistrates and concerns, formerly usurped by the Roman pontiff.

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN GREATNESS.
In the year 1504, only 307 years ago, the master of the ceremonies of pope Julius the II ranked the powers of Europe as under.—This was the rule of precedence for ambassadors.

1. Emperor of Germany.
2. King of the Romans.
3. France.
4. Spain.
5. Arragon.
6. Portugal.
7. England.
8. Sicily.
9. Scotland.
10. Hungary.
11. Navarre.
12. Cyprus.
13. Bohemia.
14. Poland.
15. Denmark.
16. Republic of Venice.
17. Duke of Brittany.
18. Duke of Burgundy.
19. Elector of Bavaria.
20. Elector of Brandenburg.
21. Elector of Saxony.
22. Archduke of Austria.
23. Duke of Saxony.
24. Grand Duke of Florence.

Neither Russia nor Prussia appear on this list; but how many in return have disappeared—and of those that remain how have they changed rank and importance! Of the Papal Court, that thus dictated to others, what are we to say now, unless it be what Brutus said over the inanimate body of Caesar:

"But yesterday,
His Words might have been weighed against
half the world:
Now none so low as do him reverence."

Spain, until the time of Louis XIII led the taste in Europe, as France has done since. The change took place by degrees: it began soon after the French interest had yielded to Henry IV. in France, and the Armada to Queen Elizabeth in England. The splendor of Louis XIV. completed the change; and though the

Spaniards have preserved their ancient dress and manners, they have long had no imitators. At the same period, when wealth and power began to quit Spain, her authority in matters of taste and fashion, fell off, and scarcely any remnants are now left of either. An anecdote, little known of the great Duke de Sully, will prove the fact of this change, and determining the time when it took place beyond a doubt. Sully retired from court after the unfortunate death of his royal master, and lived to a great age. Louis XIII wished to consult him on some affairs of great importance, requested him to come to court. The old Duke arrived in the midst of the court: all the courtiers dressed something in what has since been termed the French style.—Sully was still in his Spanish dress, and his antique appearance excited a sort of ridicule amongst the young courtiers, which he observing said, with great gravity, "Sire, when the great Henry of glorious memory, did me the honor to consult with me, he always ordered every buffoon out of his presence." Louis XIII followed the hint immediately, to the great mortification of the young fashionables of that day.—Port Folio.

FROM THE ARGUS.

COMETS.

A Comet appearing in our hemisphere having attracted the attention of the Literati and the unlettered world, has induced your subscriber to send you the following remarks. It is progressing some what towards the north pole. At its first appearance it was about fifty degrees distant therefrom, but now it is only forty. A little more of approximation towards that point will cause it to appear as one of stars of perpetual apparition. And this will be a mean to undeceive the ignorant, who foolishly apprehend that there are two harbingers of divine judgment, viz. one seen in the morning, another in the evening. Those who are satisfied these globes called comets, are parts of our solar system, moving in their orbits by the same general laws which govern the planets, need apprehend no more danger therefrom than from a conjunction of the planets. We would reckon him an imperfect mechanic who so ordered his clock work that in its progression one part thereof should dash against another, and so ruin the compound fabric: The great Architect has defined the path of the comets the same as that of the planets. The comet can no more deviate from its described path to hurt our earth, than our earth, unbalanced, can fly from its orbit and injure the comet.

There is as much ground to fear that the sun may quit his central position and dash against this earth or any of its planets in the solar system, as there is room to dread injuries coming from this, or any comet moving in its elliptical path defined and circumscribed by omnipotence and omniscience.

There is as much room to dread that our hearts should dash against our feet, or head, as to apprehend that a comet which is an essential part of an orderly system, should damage any other part of the composition.

These comets have been passing and repassing these many thousand years and have neither injured our earth, or any planet pertaining to our system. Experience doctet. If the great Architect were willing to destroy the earth or its inhabitants, he could effect this call by universal famine, or by universal and invincible malady; or by casting this our orb into the body of the sun, which is a liquid globe of fire more than a million of times larger than the earth. And which in a second would destroy this globe and all its appendages.

COSMOPOLITES.

From the London Medical and Physical Journal.

During the last winter a Phenomenon which would appear incredible, were it not attested by a number of respectable persons of known veracity, occurred in the vicinity of Placentia.—On the 17th January, red snow fell upon the mountains in this department, and especially upon that known by the name of Gentro Croci.—A coat of white snow had covered the tops of these mountains, when several peals of thunder accompanied with lightning, were heard.—From this moment the snow that fell was red; this continued some time, after which white snow again fell, so that the red was inclosed between two strata of white.

In some places, this snow was only of the color of peach blossom, but in others of a deep red. Some of it was collected, and the water which it yielded when melted retained the same color. The analysis of it by M. Guigoth a chemist at Parma, promises interesting results.—This phenomenon seems to furnish us with the means of explaining the showers of blood, which are mentioned by the ancients in their histories.

We have already ascertained the existence of peninsules, or stones fell from the atmosphere, which the Greeks and Latins have spoken of; and now it is

impossible to deny the reality of showers of a blood-red color which are described by the same author.

THE CLOTHIER.

The American climates are all fit for sheep.

The goodness of Divine Providence has enabled the people of various climates to procure wool from their respective countries. *Arabia* is supposed to have produced the sheep, which is the parent stock of the Spanish flocks, yet *Arabia* produces the fig, the cotton, the orange, and the coffee trees. On the other hand, there are many sheep in Ireland, Norway, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and the bleakest counties of Scotland. England, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, abound with all the varieties of sheep and wool.—South America has fine wool.—There can be no doubt therefore, from facts in the old world, and facts in the two Americas, that sheep and various wools can be raised with ease and great profit throughout our country. This subject must be turned into every position and considered from every point of view.

All our natural prairies, natural clear meadows, natural clear lands, heaths, barrens, and burnt lands, should be turned to the sheep business. These lands are ready prepared for the business. They are all better than many of the sheep districts of Europe.—On the other hand, some of the rich lands, on which hemp is now raised with so much labor, will be particularly fit for the heavy fleeced sheep.—We want much fine wool, more good wool, but much most of coarse wool. Though the best English wool is worth two shillings and five pence sterling per pound, yet the quantity of heavy fleeced wool, at eight and one half to nine pence sterling per pound, is so great that we learn, that the average price of English wool is little more than eleven pence sterling, or twenty cents and half per pound. The same wool here, (fine and coarse) would sell now from thirty to sixty cents by the pound: a profit peculiar to us.

No. V.

Heavy Fleeced Sheep.

It is stated in "Arthur Young's Lincolnshire," that Mr. Graves, of that county, had a true Lincoln Sheep, which clipped twenty three pounds of wool, the first year, and within half a pound of that weight, the second year, and was sold, in the London market the following Christmas, weighing 40 lbs. the quarter.

This gentleman (Mr. Graves) sold in 1796, no less than 5568 tons of wool, weighing each 28 pounds.

They feed often on oil cakes, often on turnips, and sometimes on a plant called the saw thistle, which grows on rich lands. Nothing makes wool grow so fast as oil cake.

It is also stated, that the Sheep around Boston, in Lincolnshire, (G. B.) yield, on an average, 14 pounds of wool per annum, fit for kerseys, blankets, carpets, shalloons, &c.

A lady of Spalding, in the same county, spun one pound of this wool into 168,000 yards or 95 miles of yarn. The apprentices spin it to the length of 13,450 yards to the pound, or eight miles.—Hence we may learn the profits this country can make on the long woolled or heavy fleeced sheep, by combing the wool & making "Worsted" stuffs, such as shalloons, durans, moreens, bombazetts, &c.

They use a machine to comb wool called "a Big Ben."

The price of a fat Lincolnshire sheep, after the third shearing, is 38s to 72s. sterling: or 8 dollars and 44 cents to 16 dollars for the sheep.

The Lincoln sheep are preferred to any other by the English *Marsh Graziers* for hardness and for profit.

Heavy sheep have been found to eat less in proportion to weight, on some experiments, than lighter sheep.

The Leicester breed of sheep in England yield in Lincolnshire 6-12 to 9-12 pounds of wool. It is finer than that of the Lincoln breed.—The carcass is not so heavy; but so good lands are not required for this breed.

The Herefordshire, English sheep, yield very fine wool: But only two or three pounds to the fleece. The Merino Sheep yield finer and much more wool, and our dry climate particularly well suits this valuable breed.

From the United States Gazette.

DOGS.

The continual depredations of the dogs among the Sheep in the country claims at this time, our serious attention. The present situation of our national concerns renders the cultivation and improvements of our flocks of immediate consequence; and nothing is more evident than that, at some future period, they may afford an abundant source of commercial and domestic prosperity. The war in Spain has afforded an opportunity which may never occur again of accomplishing an object so important and so desirable; and with delight we observe, that individuals have embraced, with patriotic ardour, this favourable occasion to add to the physical advantages of the soil of the Western World, the produce of centuries of European labour, art and industry. But there is one circumstance that abstracts much from the immediate profits, and threatens to remove to a remote period the benefits which now present themselves four

adoption. All the advantages of the present time are in danger of being counteracted and frustrated by the ravages of dogs. These must be suppressed before success will attend the efforts of industry and enterprise: and so general is the evil, that the agency of the legislature is required. The care and activity of individuals can do nothing in this case without the co-operation of the laws of their country. We are surprised that while so much regard and attention have been manifested by proprietors of sheep, for the improvement of their flocks, they have not made earnest representations to the legislature on this subject. All agricultural societies should take it into serious consideration; it certainly cannot fail to claim the particular attention of those patriotic citizens who have lately established the Merino Society. We hope to see ere long the subject fairly before our legislature. These observations have been occasioned and impressed on my attention by the great destruction of sheep in this neighborhood by the dogs. A few nights ago the dogs entered the barnyard of Mr. Wood's farm, and killed his merino ram, which he bought among the first importation of merinos for 350 dollars; fortunately the other merinos escaped, and no further loss was sustained but that of two country ewes. About the same time a poor tenant lost the whole of his flock; the only valuable part of his stock. I have never heard the number that have been killed in the neighborhood but it is certainly very great. An American must wish that a species of property which might afford so great opulence and prosperity to his country, should be rescued by its legislators from wanton destruction. And the farmer regrets that the enclosures of his estate, will not secure it from the predatory incursions of animals supported by his lazy and licentious neighbours, that he is compelled, in a free country, to suffer all the evils of the invasion of rights of property; and that he must hold exposed to continual annihilation, a portion of his estate which always claims his solicitous care and attention, and which gratefully returns a rich supply of money, food and clothing.

PASTOR.

Waterford, N. Jersey, Sept. 24th, 1811.

BLEACH YARDS.

By the nice bleaching of the western linens, they would ensure a market in the midland and eastern towns and countries, on the whole Atlantic coasts. They would have transportation better than goods of inferior value. Establishments for finishing goods are worthy of great attention: such as fulling, dyeing, bleaching, printing, staining, &c. *Dem. Press.*

Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria for the quarter ending the 11th of September, 1811.

41,132 barrels of flour.

3,848 half barrels of flour,

1,114 barrels rye flour,

175 barrels Indian meal,

Total quantity of flour, &c. as inspected in the town of Alexandria, for one year, commencing on the 12th day of September, 1810, and ending on the 11th day of Sept. 1811, both inclusive.

227,971 barrels of flour,

18,957 half barrels of flour,

2,069 Barrels of rye flour,

533 barrels Indian meal.

AMOS ALEXANDER, Flour Insp. Alex. Oct. 14, 1810. *Herald.*

COMMERCE OF CANADA.

Extract of a Letter.

The population of Canada, in 1760 was reckoned at 62,000 souls, whilst her exports never exceeded two million of livres tournois (about 90,000l.). The imports must have greatly exceeded the exports; but not even a conjecture of the difference can be formed. The present population of the Canadas may be rated at 326,000 souls; but great as this augmentation may appear, commerce will be found to have greatly surpassed the proportional ratio of the population.

From 1763 to 1793, the exports may have varied from 120,000l. to 300,000l., chiefly of wheat, furs and peltry. But during the last eighteen years they have increased to the surprising sum of 1,220,963l. 10s. as we shall presently perceive by the following estimates, which cannot be much over or under the truth: Furs and skins 1105,000 0

Wheat, all other grain, flour and biscuit 136,500 0

Lumber of all descriptions 556,500 0

Pot and Pearl ashes 223,000 0

Beef and Pork 30,000 0

Sundries (too tedious to particularize) 16,000 0

The hulls, masts and yards of 28 vessels built in the province 34,000 0

Total of domestic produce 1,101,000 0

Sundry goods imported & exported 4,780 0

1105,780 0

Commissions and additional charges at 7 1-2 per cent sterling 85,183 0

2,110,963 0

The amount of imports of dutiable articles at Quebec is about 330,000l. sterling. It is impossible to ascertain the value of goods not dutiable, but we can safely conclude that the total of imports will be one million sterling; leaving a balance in favour of these provinces which, but a few years ago, would have appeared incredible. This property is carried by 661 ves-

sels, whose tonnage is 143,893; navigated by 6753 seamen. The freight and prime on these vessels are 9 guineas per ton, being one million, three hundred and fifty nine thousand, 783l. 10s. sterling, which, without taking into consideration the charges in Britain, will make the gross of our cargoes landed, exceed 5,000,000l. sterling being about a tenth of the imports of the United Kingdom.

Our commerce has become considerable with the United States. A few years ago our imports thence exceeded our exports. But since respectable and intelligent American merchants have settled among us, I believe the scale is turned in our favor; and thus British Industry is commencing to run in a channel never before much thought of. *Lord Ash.*

From a London paper.

POPULATION RETURNS.

FOR 1811.

The following lists have been returned of the city and liberties of Westminster, the borough, and the principal parishes contiguous, conformable to the acts passed in the present session of Parliament.—Several of the parishes in the city of London not having delivered in their returns, we are, as yet unable to give a correct statement of its population. Since the census of 1801, Westminster has had an increase of more than 22,000 inhabitants; St. George's, Blackfriars, 5000; Rotherhite, 2200; and every other parish in proportion, although the effects of war and emigration to the colonies, were supposed to have materially impoverished the population. The disparity of males to the female is strikingly conspicuous in some parishes.

WESTMINSTER.

Males. Females. Total

74,638 87,547, 162,185.

THE BOROUGH.

Males. Females. Total

28,579 32,590 61,109.

EAST BRIXTON HUNDRED.

Males. Females. Total

17,935 23,709 41,644

10,124 13,729 23,853

Lambeth 17,935 23,709 41,644

Newington 10,124 13,729 23,853

Christchurch } 5,032 6,018 11,050

Blackfriars } 5,694 6,420 12,114

Rotherhite } 2,150 2,933 5,083

Clapham } 2,150 2,933 5,083

Total 40,935 52,809 93,744

A piece of amber, 14 inches long 9 1-4 broad, and weighing 21 lbs. was last month found by a Russian soldier between Memel and Konigsburg. It is confessedly the largest piece ever seen, exceeding in size and weight the one found in the Prussian territories in 1804 and is supposed to be worth near 6000 dollars.

NAVY.

The propriety of increasing the marine force of the country is, at present, the subject of general investigation.—It is surely an important one, and well deserves a cool and impartial consideration. The first point of view, in which the subject presents itself to our minds, is the probable general result of a maritime system. These results must be gathered from the experience of the world. We use the term *system*; because no human calculation can embrace the extent, which an adoption of the principle may naturally lead.—It is one of those subjects, to which we may strongly apply the description *vires acquirit eundo*. A defensive Navy for the protection of Foreign Commerce, must, in possible, and even supposed emergencies, be a war navy.—Making every proper allowance, for the superior justice of our own Government, which sense of justice arises from its nature and structure, the power of directly equipping a large naval force, will certainly lead to a more precipitate engagement in hostilities. To this it will readily be answered, that the argument proves too much—that the same reason would result in a system of cowardice and non-resistance to any injuries. There is force in both statements. On the one hand, an expensive marine power, it would never be thought, should be always inactive.—On the other, it will be said, that a state of preparation is best calculated to avert aggression.

But, the true question seems to be less abstract. Like almost all others proper for news-paper discussion, they seem to respect the present situation of the country. Is an augmentation of our naval force now expedient? Will it enable us to prosecute a profitable commerce? Will it gain us redress for national injuries? Will it give an impetus to internal enterprise? Will it subject us to certain burdens, for a precarious advantage? Will it be advantageous, as a mode of procuring justice, from the first naval power on earth? Will it be liable to be *Copenhagened* by that power? Will it tend to demoralize, while it tends to impoverish the people? "Brethren of the same principle" differ diametrically in their answers to these questions.

The most definite form, which the subject has assumed, appears to us still very indefinite. An augmentation? Of what kind or to what amount? The advocates of an increase seem to calculate upon the fitting vessels of war proper for convoy. A practicable convoy could only guard against *pirates* and the small craft of national piracy. So far as Ships of War would be essential for the defence of our coast, and sea-territory, they should be provided. How much farther would they be proper, taking into view, the immense attendant expense, the danger of a continued system of war, and the undoubted moral evils, arising from the enlargement in question?—*National Egle.*

Bennington, October 14.

We have frequently been amused with the victimisms of English and American editors, on the subject of measures adopted for the defence of our coasts and harbors, by our government. The gunboats, &c. have given rise to many puns abroad and at home, and one probable reason is the defence that gun-boats, floating batteries, &c. afford to coasts and ports, is known to the British, by sad experience, to be too efficient for the honor of their navy: in all former wars they could run into French ports, lay them under contribution or bombard them, cut out their water-craft, and burn ships on the stock: but the gun-boat system has defeated their views, and baffled their enterprises, even although conducted by Nelson, their hero of highest estimation supported by a junction of the Channel and Mediterranean fleets.

If it is asked, why do not American naval officers speak well of this economical scheme of defence? the true answer probably is, that it does not afford scope for their ambition.—High admiral, &c. are names that charm, and titles that economy forbids our country to confer, &c. of which the gun-boat system does not admit. France originated the system & has found it effectual; our country is progressing upon it, and our enemies are its chief revilers: Is it not wise then to prove its safety, or discover its utility, rather than to incur expenses that we never can pay, and which inevitably would burden our prosperity for ages, or probably reduce them to vassalage? And surely such expenses we must incur, if we enter on the creation of a navy capable of coping with England on the ocean, and, in the mean time, capable of affording convoys to the commerce of our country, which now perhaps is scarcely exceeded in value by that of any nation on earth.

The improvements in agriculture, and the spirit prevalent to adapt it to the calls of our manufactures; the preparation for war, in union with the cultivation of the desire of peace; the patronizing of systems for the general spread of useful knowledge; or the checking of great standing armies, or ambitious naval projects, by favouring and organizing our militia establishments, and completing an economical system of port defence; backed if necessary by an entire interdiction of commerce with those who insult or injure us;—these measures combined will prove a better defence to our country, than ramparts of stone, numerous armies, or incomparable fleets.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

SPANISH PAPERS.

We have been favoured with a file of late Cadiz papers and pamphlets to the middle of August.

The most important articles they contain, is an official letter from his excellency Henry Wellesley, the English minister in Cadiz, to the Spanish first Secretary of State, dated Aug. 5, 1811. In this note the English Minister calls the attention of the regency to a number of reports and papers circulated in Cadiz, which, he says, are highly injurious to the good name and fidelity of his country—calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy; and to weaken the ties which unite the allied nations in one common cause. He particularly refers to a pamphlet (a copy of which he inclosed) which he alleges contains insinuations against his sovereign, the government, and nation of Great Britain, of intentions destitute of honor, justice and good faith, and opposed to all the principles which have influenced his country in the assistance she has given to the great cause of the Spanish nation.—Those insinuations attempted to implicate Great Britain, with having, in the proposition which he, the Minister, made in March last for placing the Spanish provinces immediately contiguous to Portugal under the entire control of Lord Wellington, a design to supplant all the Spanish officers, and authorities, and to create an army in every essential English:—And also that it was the intention of the British Government so to reinforce its army in Cadiz as to enable it to seize on the city, and hold it as a possession of his Britannic Majesty.

The Minister admits, that after the world has seen the sacrifice which Great Britain has so freely made in support of the cause of Spain;—has witnessed the respect she has paid to the Spanish colonies; and the decisive proof of her disinterestedness discovered in the ready medium she has offered to effect the restoration of the colonies which have renounced the authority of the mother country; it would appear unnecessary to notice or refute calumnies so improbable and inconsistent:—But in the present critical and distressed situation of affairs; when the salvation of Spain depends so much on the preservation of harmony and good understanding in the allied nations, he deemed it his duty, in vindication of the honor of his country, to contradict the calumnies; and to declare to the world, in the most solemn and positive manner, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, his government and the whole British nation, the falsehood of every insinuation which attributes to them any intention of aggrandizement, or acquisition, in territory or property, in Europe or America, at the expense of the Spanish nation. The minister then explains the subjects of his proposition made in March last, and declares no other reinforcements will be sent to Cadiz, but such

as are necessary to preserve so important a position to the Spanish monarchy. He embraces the occasion to repeat the assurance that Great Britain, will not relax her co-operation with the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation to preserve its liberty, to retrieve the losses it has sustained, to expel from the soil of Spain its cruel invaders, and to re-establish the integrity and independence of the Spanish crown. In conclusion he prays the Secretary of State to lay his note before the Regency, that immediate measures might be adopted to guard the public against the influence of falsehoods and calumnies so industriously circulated.

In answer.—The Spanish Secretary of State (Aug. 7) informs the Minister that he lost no time in laying his letter before the Council of Regency; and that he was directed to assure him, that the reports alluded to were a devise of the common enemy, who had been constantly in the habit of circulating them, ever since they appeared before the city, with the intention to destroy the friendship and confidence which has so happily, and without interruption, existed in the allied nations:—That these reports obtained no credit but among a few weak men; and such as were desirous of making themselves ridiculously singular in their opinions; but was held in abhorrence, not only by the great body of the inhabitants of Cadiz, the bulwark of Spanish independence; but by the whole Spanish nation:—a nation which remembered with gratitude the generous assistance afforded by Great Britain in their great struggle for freedom. The Secretary notices all the parts of the Minister's letter, and assures him of the high confidence which the Spanish Regency repose in the honor and disinterestedness of the British government: exhibited in the continued sacrifices to bring their great and ardent struggle to a glorious end; and of the gratitude which all Spain expresses for the interest which Great Britain has always taken in the preservation of the political independence of the kingdom. The Regency add, that they have been the butt of the shafts of calumny; but confident of their integrity, they treat them with scorn, and feel satisfied they enjoy the confidence of all good Spaniards. In conclusion the Secretary states, that the Regency will cause immediate publicity to be given to the note and the answer. Signed, *Eusebio de Baudari y-Azaras.*

Sir F. Burdett and the Speaker.

Our readers will recollect this cause, which was tried recently at Bar, in the court of King's bench, was decided by a jury in favor of the defendant, and that in the action against the Sergeant at Arms, the Court gave their judgment in demurrer against the plaintiff.

Sir Francis, not satisfied with the result in either case, has now brought his writ of appeal, and both actions will be again agitated before a tribunal of higher import than that in which they have been already discussed, namely before the court of exchequer chamber, which has paramount jurisdiction above the Courts of Westminster-hall.

The court is composed of the twelve Judges, all of whom sit together and hear the advocates on both sides, and afterwards pronounce their judgement *seriatim*; from whose decision there is no other appeal but to the House of Lords, which is made in the first instance, by petition; but then it is a petition of right.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

By a decree of the Emperor, all theatres of the second rank, small theatres, cabinets of curiosities, such as machines, figures, animals &c. and in short all manner of spectacles, including masked balls and concerts in Paris, are to pay a tax to the Imperial Academy of Music. The Panoramas, Cosmorama, and Olympia Circus are included; and the exceptions are, the Theatre Francois, the Opera Comique, and the Odeon.

The tax shall be, for balls, concerts, fetes at Tivoli, &c. one fifth of the gross receipts, the poor tax being first deducted; and for theatres, and all other exhibitions, one twentieth of the receipts, with the same deduction.

New-York, Oct. 26.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the fast sailing ship Trident, capt. Forman, has put the editors of the N. York Gazette in possession of London papers to the evening of the 24th ult. almost a month later than our former advices. The extracts which follow comprise all that is interesting.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

It is stated in one of our London prints that the second pregnancy of the Empress Maria Louisa is visibly advanced. Maria is somewhat jealous of Napoleon, who still visits Josephine and her daughter; she however, does not go to court. The young King of Rome 'is a fine baby.'

The Russians appear to be acting chiefly on the defensive in Turkey.

The report of Bonaparte having gone to Boulogne is contradicted, but he has departed for Antwerp.

Joel Barlow has arrived at France, and has experienced a courteous reception at the Court of Bonaparte.

It is said Sir James Saumarez is about to return from the Baltic, as the proceedings of the Court of St. Petersburg are not likely to be decisive before next spring.

It appears that Bonaparte has relaxed in his restrictions on British commerce. Several vessels under French sanction, arrived in England the beginning of Sept. from Ostend with cargoes, and others were expected.

The last accounts from Constantinople, intimate that the Black Sea is to be open to general commerce, and that peace would be speedily concluded with Russia.

An article from Petersburg of the 17th Aug. says, "The Counsellor of State, M. de Schukoff, Charge des Affaires and Consul General from Russia to America, has been named Minister Plenipotentiary to the Congress of the United States."

Some of the London papers of the 4th and 5th of Sept. stated, that an order in Council was signed at the cabinet meeting on the preceding Friday prohibiting American vessels from entering British ports, except such as were laden with flour and wheat, and providing that they should carry back cargoes of the produce of England. This report occasioned considerable agitation, and stocks declined. But the Ministerial papers of the 8th contradict the above statement, and say the report of retaliatory measures against the United States is "absolutely false."

GLASGOW, Sept. 14.—The Gazette of Tuesday, contains the official account of the gallant exploit of his Majesty's ships Diana and Semiramis, in the mouth of Gironde. The circumstances of the attack were pretty fairly stated in the French account; but the extent of the enemy's loss was not fully acknowledged. Capt. Richardson of the Semiramis, burnt the Pluvier 14 guns, and Teaser of 14 guns, with five coasting vessels, was captured by Capt. Ferres. Two hundred and seventy eight of the enemy were made prisoners; and only 3 of our seamen were wounded.

By the Baltic ships, which have arrived, some correct information is transmitted, respecting the present situation of Sweden, and the policy adopted by Bernadotte. Not a single Frenchman is admitted into the Councils of state; but the Crown Prince freely exercises his unlimited authority, by dismissing from his service the most powerful of the natives. While exercising the Regal Power, he excites, without hesitation, the disgust of the nobles, but has recourse to every art and blandishment, in conciliating the good will of the lower classes, and on some occasions, has even permitted rebellion itself to escape punishment.

Sept. 19.—By Paris papers which have been received to the 11th inst. we learn, that on the 9th, Bonaparte had reached Compiegne, on his way to Antwerp. The Bolognese flotilla has once more become, in France, an object of attention, and Marshal Ney, who now commands the French troops on the coast, has had the honour at the head of the flotilla, to chase and cannonade two British gun-brigs!

GOTTENBURG, Sept. 4.—It seems that Bonaparte will allow no letters for Gotteburgh to be received from France, until some restrictions be enforced respecting the communications with Britain; & a person is now on his way from Stockholm ostensibly for this purpose; yet it will be only in appearance, as things will go on as usual.

A letter from Carlsham mentions, that advice is received there from Hanno Bay of the arrival of a cartel with intelligence from Russia of a reconciliation with Britain, and that four vessels, richly laden, (perhaps the ships with ammunition,) had sailed for the Eastern Baltic.

A letter from Prussia states, that the King has positively refused to give up Colberg and Königsburg, possession of which was demanded by Bonaparte.

It is stated here, that Naples is to be annexed to France, and that Joachim will receive a kingdom elsewhere, comprising Holstein, Siewick and Jutland.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7,
ENGLISH INSOLENCES. SPANISH COLONIES, &c. &c.

We learn from a very respectable gentleman lately from Cuba, that the audacious and piratical conduct of the English cruisers off the ports and in the ports of Vera Cruz and Havana has alienated from them the affections of every Spaniard—the English are only mentioned with execration.

Of Vera Cruz, the British captured some Spanish ships which had just sailed out of the port with specie for Spain! So great was the indignation of the Spaniards, that they dispatched intelligence of the affair to Cuba, cautioning their brethren to be on their guard.

At Havana, the English are the subject of constant phillippics in the newspapers printed there—they are accused of the nefarious design of exciting insurrection among the slaves?—they board vessels at the entrance of the harbour, before the Spanish customhouse boats can reach them—they come into the harbour and impress sailors from the American ships! they threatened to kidnap the men from certain vessels from Baltimore, and were about executing their threat; but found the crews ready armed [in the night!] to fight them, when their boats sheered off.—The governor of Cuba is a pusillanimous creature, despised by the Spaniards at Havana, among whom there is little else than anarchy, robbery, and murder. Many Spaniards, in expectation of convulsions, had sent or were sending their effects to America.

It is said that the seizure of the Havana would be easy of accomplishment, the Merobing rather neglected. Should the English capture it, they might harass us exceedingly from thence, in case of war—but it is supposed they dread the Spanish knife, or are from some other cause indisposed to take it.

Mexico is still represented to be in a dreadful state of confusion and alarm.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1811.

"No Party Men."

It was a saying of the celebrated Swift, that a man who professes to belong to no party, really does belong to a party which he is ashamed to own. This remark is founded in truth, because it is a plain deduction from human nature, and is sanctioned by the history of all ages. But if Swift's position be not true, what good reason can exist which shall prevent a man from giving his assent to principles and measures he believes just? Can it be a good cause for my objection that A. happens to concur with me, or B. or C. or D.? It is presumed it cannot.—Where then is the reason of my prevarication? where then is the objection against Party? For do not many individuals of the same sentiments make a party? And shall one man be blamed because he thinks as other men do? Surely not.

The word party in its liberal meaning signifies nothing more than a union of men in support of the same principles. And in this sense we are unequivocally of the *Republican* Party—because we believe them to be the only set of men in this country friendly to a free, representative government; and on the other hand, we have strong reasons to believe that the party opposed to the republicans have combined against liberty, and are lovers of human oppression.

We trust that every thinking person will be satisfied with our definition of party, and the necessity of its existence. Let us notice the most plausible objections to it.

The question is asked (by *no party men*) suppose your party go wrong, and attempt to deceive their fellow citizens, are you not bound still to support them? No; we did not unite to support men, but principles—and when a party calling itself republican ceases to support republican principles, it is no longer a republican party—but an aristocratic party, or some other, inimical to the happiness of mankind, and unworthy the support of any man. Such for instance we believe the party to have been which *Robespierre* headed in France; whilst they called themselves republicans, they were tyrants. "But parties are violent and are seldom governed by reason." Is this true? Was the party in our revolution who were in favour of *INDEPENDENCE* "violent and not governed by reason?" If there is doubt on this subject, read the many *laudable petitions* of our forefathers to his majesty George III. for a redress of our grievances, read the able argumentative address of Thomas Paine to his fellow citizens in behalf of a declaration of Independence—read the noble and manly resolves of the Congress of '76; and indeed we might refer to almost every act of those days to prove the moderation of party—the republican party—for then as now, there was a tory party opposed to them. We will now draw a few instances from later times. We ask whether there was not dignity, moderation and justice in the stand the republicans made in '93? at that period when GALLATIN, NICHOLAS and MADISON almost alone in Congress, presented so formidable a barrier to the corruption of aristocracy and British intrigue—when by the thunder of their eloquence and the justice of their reasoning they convinced the American people of their dangerous situation, which saved them from the curse of *Monarchy*, or a more direful *Aristocracy*? And lastly, was not the administration of JARVIS, who has universally been considered the highest of the republican party, both moderate and rational?

Frequently it is the case that men without principles denounce party. But mark it, were there ever seen any of those men who, in the language of Swift, really did not themselves belong to a party they were *ASHAMED* to own? Never, we aver, unless they were either fools or ignoramuses; for every other human being has an opinion.

When the traitor Burr was intriguing for the Presidency, he was so well versed in the doctrine of "no partyism," that he used every partyism; and deceived both friends and enemies.

COMMUNICATION.
The friends of the Drama will be pleased to learn that the arrival of Mr. & Mrs. USHER, of the Boston and Quebec Theatres, is momentarily expected in this place. The Theatrical corps at present here, tho' highly respectable, is deficient in number—and has consequently appeared to great disadvantage—and laboured under much inconvenience in many instances. It is therefore with pleasure stated, that the determination of the friends of Theatrical exhibitions to place the establishment here on an equal rank with those of the Atlantic cities, together with the exertions of the managers to effect this object, has been thus far successful; and we look forward to an early period of time, when the Lexington Theatre will assume a standing that will do credit to the taste, judgment and spirit of its citizens. The zeal and perseverance of those engaged in erecting and fostering the Kentucky stage, do them individually much credit, and will no doubt receive a just applause and support.—Difficulties have been conquered and prejudice surmounted—nothing then remains to ensure a final accomplishment of the laudable undertaking but *good management & proper regulation*. The good sense of the patrons of the Drama apprise them of the tendencies of such exhibitions, and of their utility when properly restricted. They will of course be wary, and guard against the perversions and injury a bad system might produce. An enlightened audience will easily detect and not fail to expose the errors to which the stage may be liable—the interest of those concerned will correct them.

The late addition to our Dramatic body is indeed flattering, and in my opinion the selection made is a judicious one. The "*Critique*" assigns Mr. Usher an eminent station in Tragedy—Cooke & Cooper alone out rank him. Mrs. Usher also has been the subject of many rich encomiums—a combination of powers being ascribed to her, rarely to be met with, for a chaste representation of Thalia and Melpomene.

ADDISON.
A new Bank at Louisville in this state, has gone into operation. Arrangements have been made for establishing another Bank at Cincinnati. The citizens of that place held a meeting on the 12th of October, and entered into articles of association: the title to be "*Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati*."

The National Intelligencer proposes the permanent establishment of a National Lottery, the profits of which to be exclusively devoted to the promotion of the Agricultural interest

in the United States. The tickets to produce one million of dollars; which after the usual deduction, and allowing for expenses, would leave an annual sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—a sum sufficient to found and maintain one great central establishment and twenty affiliated subordinate institutions.

MARRIED, in Lexington, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ely, JAMES GABRIEL TROTTER, Esq. to the accomplished Miss ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, daughter of the late Col. George Nicholas.

In Fayette, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dudley, Mr. BENJAMIN YOUNG, to the amiable Miss NANCY MOORE, daughter of Capt. Wm. Moore.

A daring exploit.—We copy the following article from an Eastern Print:—

"Married, in Danville, Vt. Mr. SAMUEL UNDERWOOD, aged FIFTEEN years, to the widow FANNY MATTHEWS, aged THIRTY-SIX!"

SMUGGLING.

"The friends of law and desecrators of Washington, at Boston, finding their *Plaster of Paris* would not bear the voyage, have fallen upon a new method: Vessels are laden at Boston with packages, trunks, &c. and duly cleared out as dry goods, hardware, &c. for New York, Philadelphia and the southern parts; the clearances are all regular, and the packages, trunks, &c. bear all the regular corresponding numbers and marks—these vessels of the *disguises of Washington*, however, through bad weather or some other cause, are usually driven to Halifax, or some of the neighboring ports, where the contents of the trunks, packages, barrels, &c. are removed, in order, no doubt, to lighten the vessel, and goods of another quality are put in, in the place of stones and rubbish; these goods are brought to the southern parts as goods originally shipped at Boston. The quantity of British goods brought in this way is inconceivable—there are agents established in New York, Philadelphia, &c. to manage these concerns: one of them has taken a house in Philadelphia, where business of this kind is carried on to an enormous amount."—*Star*.

So cute, to use a Yankee phrase, have our smuggling gentry become, that we are told a Lady's gown has lately been brought into this city, from Canada, so elegantly, and fashionably, not to say profusely, ornamented, that the lacing alone is estimated at *Two Thousand Dollars*! We presume this gown will prove too fashionable, and will of course be divested of its ornamental lace-work, which may then be disposed of without a violation of the non-intercourse!

Alb. Reg.

The Treasury of Virginia was lately robbed of seventeen thousand dollars.

Extract from the remarks of Mr. Bowditch of Salem, on the Comet.

The least distance of the Comet from the earth is about 120 millions of miles.

The tail of the Comet has been observed to be 10 or 12 degrees in length, which would make its real length nearly equal to half the distance of the earth to the sun.

Accounts from Norfolk state, that the frigate Essex, having completed her repairs, was about to sail for New-York, to join the squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers.

N. Y. pap.

From the *Buffaloe (Niagara) Gazette*, October 10.

The schooner Salina, Daniel Dobbins master, arrived at this port on the 31st ult. having on board a cargo of FUR, estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

All the accounts from France, confirm the complete failure of Bonaparte's great scheme of manufacturing sugar from beets. The sugar produced will not pay the expense of extracting.

It is said, that Aaron Burr is yet in Paris—principally supported by the gratitude of our young countryman, the celebrated Painter Vanderlin—who was so much indebted in his earlier years to the patronage and generosity of Aaron Burr.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL.

While others are employed in vain disputation about the question of a navy, we mean to occupy our columns occasionally in re-publishing from the Aurora, a series of very interesting strictures on representative government.—This discussion is highly necessary, because some persons (either from ignorance or detestation of a republican government) have of late had the temerity to deny the right of instruction!! or, only to allow it in a way that would be impracticable. This subject is more important than army or navy. Representation is the essence of our system.—If delegates elected by the states, were not to obey the state legislatures; if delegates elected by the people, were not bound to obey the instructions of the people, we have nothing worthy of contention. But that the representative must obey the constituent body, or resign, is evident; if not, there is no representation, no republic.

There is no point in the business of the United States more clear than this—that we ought to vary our agriculture so as not to ruin the prices of one or two articles, by raising too much of them. Tobacco is very much overdone—Cotton is overdone—and even rice perhaps is overdone. Of wool we have not one third of the quantity we could manufacture and consume.

Dem. Press.

Interesting to Old People.—The following course of procedure will enable them to preserve the eye sight, or recover it after it has failed. Every morning, when washing yourself, dip your face into the water, open your eyes and keep them under the water, as long as you can hold

your breath. This strengthens the eye and cleanses it from the rheum which deadens the sight and considerably affects the ball. A gentleman in Maryland, by the name of James Calder, after using spectacles for 25 years, followed this plan, and at the age of 70 recovered his sight so as to see without them. Dipping the crown of the head into cold water, every morning both winter and summer is a preservative against the head and earache, and will materially assist the other operation, in its effect upon the eye.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

Lucien Bonaparte is settled in his new residence near Worcester. The establishment is about 50 of family. All the young Bonapartes have two servants in constant attendance on their person besides a cook and a tutor. About a fortnight ago the whole family were employed in making hay before the house.—They used nothing but their hands in throwing it about; and laughed at such English people of the neighborhood as had different customs. Lucien appears to be always wrapped in thought and gloom; he moves gracefully to such people as salute him, but never speaks. The latter may be owing to his being almost ignorant of the English language. Madame is agreeable and chatty; and very particular in making the young part of the family observe the strictest politeness to strangers. The furniture of the house is an old mixture of splendor and meanness; as is the dress of the family in general. The youngest child has so much gilt and glitter in its dress that in the sunshine it resembles an orb of moving fire. Lucien gets the *Moniteurs* forwarded to him, and such French papers as are published in England. The inspector of his letters, &c. goes daily to Thorngrove as the mail comes in. There is very little land attached to the house, and so far from Lucien being an agriculturalist, he does not appear to have any ideas on the subject. He reads poetry in the fields; and generally walks at some distance from his family. The good shop keepers of Worcester have very assiduous in applying for the custom of the family. Lucien has a range of parole four miles from his house, which includes Worcester.

(Lond. pap.)

SELECTIONS.

"Who is that gentleman walking with Miss Flint?" said a wag to his companion, as they walked along State-street. "O" replied the other, "that is a spark which 'she has struck'."

Mrs. MACAULAY having published her "*Loose Thoughts*," Mr. Sheridan was asked, if he did not think it a strange title for a lady to choose. "By no means," replied he, the sooner a woman gets rid of such *THOUGHTS* the better."

PUBLIC SALE.

On to-morrow at 12 o'clock, at my farm, about one mile and an half from Lexington, on Russell's road, will be sold, on a credit of ninety days.

Six Stacks of Hay.

CONTAINING ABOUT TWELVE TONS.

On a credit of six months, about

Thirty Bushels Hemp Seed, and the Crop of Hemp; Eighty Head of Sheep, a few Horses & Young Cattle, AND ON A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, THE NOTED COVERING HORSE

DARE-DEVIL.

Negotiable notes well indorsed, will be required for all sums above twenty dollars—all under that amount must be paid down.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Verdan, Nov. 4, 1811.

DOWNING & GRANT, Painters, Glaziers & Paper-Hangers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue the above business on an extensive scale, and are prepared to execute all commands in the most expeditious and elegant manner in both town and country.

Paints and Putty

Constantly for sale at their shop on Mill-street.

One more APPRENTICE will be taken, if application be speedily made.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1811.

For Sale,

THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

NEAR the mouth of Flat creek, in Bath county, convenient to good mills on Licking: about forty acres cleared; a good heaved log dwelling house 40 by 18, two stone chimneys, and other convenient buildings, a good apple and peach orchard; for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

HENRY ROACH.

November 5th, 1811.

Tailors Look Here.

THE subscriber will give two good journeymen TAILORS the highest wages given in the state, and constant employ.

MICHAEL MCLOSKEY.

Flemingsburg, K. Nov. 1, 1811.

FANATICISM EXPOSED:

OR THE Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE Rev. JOHN BAILEY, Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Fayette circuit court, will be sold on the 28th inst. at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, the following tracts of land, viz: One IN LOT in the town of Lexington, distinguished and known in the plan of said town by its No. 76. Also part of an OUT LOT in said town, known in the general plat of said town by the letter S. Also a tract of Land containing 500 acres, part of a survey of 7500 acres made for John Handley, on Buck creek, in Hardin county. The above sold as the estate of Wm. Macbean, Esq. to satisfy a debt due from him to Joseph White and the administrators of Joseph Badd, dec. Three months credit will be given the purchaser, giving bond and security.

JOHN H. MORTON,
THOMAS WALLACE,
GEO. TROTTER, Jr.

Nov. 7th, 1811.

Lexington Library.

THE Shareholders are informed that on Saturday the 7th December, the half yearly contribution becomes due.

And on Saturday the 4th of January at two o'clock the shareholders are requested to attend at the Library room (agreeable to the constitution) for the election of directors.

DAVID LOGAN, Librarian.

Nov. 12, 1811.

To Rent.

AN ELEGANT & COMMODIOUS STABLE,

Situated in a very convenient part of the town.

APPLY TO THE PRINTER.

November 4th, 1811.

To PRINTERS.

RAN AWAY from the Editor of the Intelligencer, Lancaster, [Pen.] on the evening of Tuesday last, an apprentice, named JAMES DONNELLY, about 14 years of age; has black curly hair, small black eyes, and a peculiar habit of winking; is very talkative and impudent; had on and took with him, a new rum hat, a cambric neckcloth, 1 muslin and one linen shirt, coat and trousers of home made cotton, striped blue and white, a woollen vest, striped white, yellow and purple, white linen stockings and coarse shoes, laced up the instep; old olive coloured velvet jacket and trousers, and a crossbarred silk handkerchief.

As this lad can do a man's work at setting types, he will probably offer himself to a printer; but it is confidently believed that no one will employ him; and all persons are cautioned against harbouring the run-away.

Editors of Newspapers, by inserting the above will discourage the profligacy of apprentices, and oblige a brother.

WM. DICKSON.

October 12.

To all those whom it may Concern.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Boone court-house by my attorney on the first Monday in December next, in order to divide and lay off a certain tract or parcel of land in said county, amongst the heirs of George Lamkin, dec. and continue with the commissioners from day to day until the whole business is completed.

JAMES LAMKIN,

Administrator of George Lamkin, dec.

October 25th, 1811.

For Sale.

A Valuable SAW MILL & GRIST MILL, SITUATED about nine miles from Lexington, on South Elkhorn—there are 21 acres of good land, and every convenience on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the situation, and know the terms, on application to the subscriber, living at the place.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

Nov. 4th, 1811.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living about 7 miles east of Lexington, near the Winchester road, on the 28th October

A Bright Bay Horse

Four years old, near fifteen hands high, one of both hind feet white, black mane and tail, large blaze in his face; natural gaits only, and works well. I will give a generous and satisfactory reward for the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

THOMAS HILL.

November 11th, 1811.

N. B. The above horse is what is commonly called a Ridgeline.

TAKEN UP by Moses Martin, living in Jessamine county, near David Rice's blacksmith's shop, one fleabitten GREY HORSE, about 15 1/2 hands high, about 8 years old, shod behind, and almost blind. No brand perceivable, appraised to 16 dollars, before me the 15th day of September, 1811.

ROBERT LAFON, J. P.

TAKEN UP by Robert Craig, at Lampe's mill, on the South Fork of Licking, Harrison county, one BROWN MARE, six years old, not branded—the back has been hurt with the saddle behind, appraised to 18 dollars before me this 2d day of August, 1811.

JOHN JONES, J. P.

TAKEN UP by Reuben Slayings, on Somerset, Montgomery county, near Orford's mill, a HORSE off hind foot white, with a blaze face, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, no brand perceivable, appraised to twelve dollars Given under my hand this 21st August, 1811.

J. YOUNG.

BY Maximillion Robinson, on the waters of Crooked creek, a HORSE 9 or 10 years old, near 15 hands high, a star and streak down the face, some white hair round the hoof on the near hind foot, the right eye out, appraised to \$40.

CHICHESTER CHINN.

JUST RECEIVED

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,

THE CELEBRATED PAMPHLET ENTITLED

POLITICS

FOR FARMERS & MECHANICS. Price 25 Cents.

We recommend this work as an effectual antidote to the *Nervy Epidemic*—and an infallible preventive to the contagious fevers for Excess Laws, Direct Taxes, Tithes, Stars and Garters, Pensions and Standing Armies, so prevalent at present among the politicians of the day, who are "above the dull passions of old life."

LITERARY.

NOW READY FOR THE PRESS,
AND AS SOON AS AN ARRANGEMENT CAN
BE MADE WITH A PRINTER
Will commence the publication of a series of
Historical volumes which when finished
will assume the title of
UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANISED,
OR,
An historical view of the world from the ear-
liest records till the 19th century, with a par-
ticular reference to the state of society, litera-
ture, religion, and form of government, in the
United States of America.

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M.D.

"Life is so short and time so valuable that it
were happy for us if all great works were re-
duced to their quintessence." Sir William Jones.
"Primaque ab origine mundi
Ad mea perpetuum deducit tempora carmen."
Ovid.

The Asiatic part of this work contains a gen-
eral view of the antediluvians—of the general
deluge—of the re-settlement of the globe after
that great event—of the primitive postdilu-
vian nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle
of the world. Their various ramifications,
revolutions, and of the general course of em-
pire.

The African part contains a concise history
of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania,
Abyssinia, of the piratical States, and the
Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivi-
lized settlements.

The European part contains the history of
Greece and Rome from their origin to their
disolution—of the various nations, which were
conquered by them, and of the nations by
which the Romans themselves were finally
conquered, and of the nations which were
formed from the fragments of the Roman em-
pire, and the various revolutions of the latter,
together with a general view of the nations
which never were subjected to the Romans.

The American part contains a general history
of the Western Continent, under the heads
of Free, European, and Aboriginal or uncon-
quered America. The first contains a history
of the United States from their settlement as
English colonies till the present time—the se-
cond of all parts dependent on Europe, and
the third of all that are still owned by the Ab-
origines.

It is expected that the whole will be com-
prehended in 10 or 12 volumes of about 300
pages each—to be printed on good paper and
with good types; and offered for sale, bound
in boards for \$3 each volume, or half that
sum for half volumes.

This work has been in contemplation up-
wards of forty years. The project of it was
conceived in 1768 on reading the Universal
History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by
a Society of Gentlemen in England. The ori-
ginal idea of extracting the quintessence of
that voluminous work, which contained the
most complete system of history the world
had then seen, has ever since been enlarging
and improving by an attentive perusal of the
histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon,
and other modern authors—of the Asiatic re-
searches—of the works of Sir William Jones,
and other learned Orientalists—the publica-
tions of intelligent travellers who in the course
of the last half century have explored almost
every region of the globe. These collectively
have thrown a blaze of light on countries com-
paratively unknown, and on portions both of
ancient and modern history which were con-
fused and obscure at the period when the writ-
ers of the Universal History published their
invaluable work. The arrangement of materi-
als collected from these sources commened
in the year 1780, when in consequence of
the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clin-
ton the author was suddenly released from a
sea of business and sent as a prisoner of war
to the British garrison then in St. Augustine,
and there confined for eleven months, without
any peculiar employment. Steady progress
has been made for the last ten years in correct-
ing and transcribing the work for publication.

The History of the United States is given at
full length—that of foreign countries is more
or less expanded or contracted in proportion
to the intrinsic importance of each—its ten-
dency to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—
the Greek and Latin Classics—and also in
proportion to its connection with the United
States, or as furnishing useful practical infor-
mation to its citizens, or as the paternal soil
of their ancestors.

Subscribers for the above received at
this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has re-
moved to Lexington, and will practice Law
in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine,
Madison and Montgomery—He tenders his
services to those who may wish to transact
foreign business through the medium of the
French or Spanish language.—He resides on
Main Street in the house lately occupied by
Maj. J. Wyatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and
customers for former favours, wishes to
inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where
the advantage of a constant current of water
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than
he has heretofore done. For the convenience
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at
r. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of
the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He
will also attend once a week to receive cloth
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month
or five weeks at the furthest, unless some accident
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-
ties in finishing such cloth as may be com-
mitted to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

POWDER MILL.

HAVING PUT MY POWDER MILL
in complete order, I am ready to manu-
facture powder, from 7 to 25 degrees, being
furnished 90lb. salt-petre, and 123 lb. brimstone
of good quality, at the rate of one dollar to
every 40 lbs. Merchants or others who wish
to deal in that article, will find it their interest
to apply to the subscriber, living about 6 miles
from Lexington, near the Republican Meeting-
house, Elkhorn.

ELIJAH FOLEY.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,
from Philadelphia,
PART 2, VOL 13, AND PART 1, VOL 14 OF
Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.
* Subscribers to this work will please apply
and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late
Rev. DOCT^r M'CALLA,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, liter-
ary and political—together with an account of
the life and character of the author—in 2 vols
**Thomas's History of Printing in
America.**

Containing an interesting biography of prin-
ters—an account of newspapers, and a con-
cise view of the discovery and progress of
the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and
Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.
Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with su-
perb engravings.

Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare.
17 vols. calf gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by
Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.

Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Con-
gress, written during the War.

Bollman on Banks.

Tucker's Blackstone

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late pub-
lications.

THE STEAM MILL,

AT LEXINGTON,

IS NOW in complete operation. There is
kept at the mill a constant supply of
**FLOUR, MEAL, SHORTS, CHOPED
RYE, & BRAN,**

At the following prices:—
SUPERFINE FLOUR at 2 dollars the hundred.
CORN MEAL - - - 42 cents the bushel
CHOPED RYE - - - 42 cents the bushel
BRAN - - - 84 cents the bushel
SHORTS - - - 1 dollar per hundred.

WHEAT, CORN, & WOOD are bought
at the Mill at market prices—and **FLOUR,
MEAL, &c.** are exchanged for **GRAIN.**
JOHN H. MORTON, & Co
September 23d, 1811.

A Very Valuable Farm.

TO be sold with immediate possession, two
and a half miles from Lexington and within
sight of the Stroud's road, a hundred and sev-
enty-five acres of first rate

LAND,

Of which about twenty are cleared, twenty-
five in wood pasture, the rest heavily timbered.
There is on the land a handsome new brick
dwelling house and smoke house, besides sev-
eral log cabins and two springs—the title is un-
doubted. This property may be had at a bargain
—one half of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand, the balance in June and Sep-
tember next. For further particulars, enquire
of the printer.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the
many favours he has received since he
commenced business in Lexington, and
begs leave to inform his old customers &
the public generally, that he has leased of Mr.
Clay for a term of years the above extensive and
commodious building, where he will be thank-
ful to receive a continuance of their favours.
Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give
satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied
with the most choice liquors, and his table
shall be furnished with the best viands which
the Lexington market affords. Particular at-
tention shall be paid to his beds, and his sta-
bles shall be abundantly supplied with provan-
der, and attended by the most careful ostlers.
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

**I WILL SELL
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
LAND, VIZ.**

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox
county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county,
on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great por-
tion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington
county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patent-
ed in the name of James Southall. I will give
a reasonable credit, and receive in payment
Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the
night of the 16th of May last, a likely
Negro fellow, named

NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age,
5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large
limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—
his countenance is not a good one, but dis-
covers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable
large scar from a cut on the inside of one his
feet (probably on the left) which extends from
the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is
dull of speech when under examination. He
took with him a good wool hat and white
linsey clothing. Any person who will appre-
hend the above negro, and bring him home, or
secure him in any jail in this state, shall have
the above reward, with all reasonable charges
—if taken out of the state Twenty dollars re-
ward will be given, with lawful expenses.

JOHN PEBELS.

Montgomery county, Ky. near Mount Sterling,
July 20th, 1811.—tf.

IN AND OUT LOTS.

WILL be sold at vendue to the highest bid-
der, on Wednesday the 20th day of November
next, a number of **IN LOTS**, bounded on the
west of high street and near the lower end—
also, a number of **OUT LOTS**, binding on
Woodford road, and in the limits of Lexing-
ton. Conditions and attention on the premise
will be given by **THE PROPRIETOR**
Lexington, August 10, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by
Maccoun, Tilford & Co.
THE FOLLOWING LATE AND VALUABLE PUBLI-
CATIONS—VIZ:

Call's Reports
Modern Pleader
Mitford's Pleadings
Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium
Comyn's Digest
Dougherty's Crown Circuit
Barton's Equity
Coke's Reports
Finch's Chancery
Sheridan's Practice
Hardwick's Reports
Abridgement of Coke's Institutes
Cowper's Reports
Fonblaque's Equity
Buller's Nisi Prius
Salkeld's Reports
Burrow's Reports
Gilbert's Devises
Comyn on Contracts
Powden's Reports
Peake's Evidence
Gilbert's Equity
Boyd's suit at Law
Espinasse Nisi Prius
Washington's Reports
Witherspoon's Works
Simcoe's Skeletons
Village Sermons
Wistow's Divinity
Edwards on Affection
Hervy's Meditations
Balm of Gilead
Calvary 2 vol. plates
Wilberforce's View
Harts' Poems
Young's Night Thoughts
Paradise Lost
Young's Poems
Reign of Grace
Forsythe's addresses to young men
Edwards on Redemption
Edwards's Works complete 8 vols. 8 vo.
Tisot on Small Pox
Bell on the Hydrocele
Medical Pocket Book
Fife's Anatomy
Bell's Surgery
Jackson on Fevers
Rush's Sydenham
Haller's Physiology
Murray's Materia Medica
Hey's Surgery
Rush's Pringle
Thompson's Family Physician
Wilson on Febrile Diseases
Denman's Midwifery
Currie's Reports
Bell on Ulcers
Desault's Surgery
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Cullen's Practice
Hooper's Vade Mecum
Underwood on diseases of Children
Thomas's Practice
Bell on Rounds
Hamilton's Works
Bollingbroke's Correspondence 5 vols.
8 vo.

Chesterfield's Letters 4 vols. 8 vo.

Johnson's Works 12 vols. 12 mo. calf gilt

Beattie's Moral science

Mackay's Navigator

Steuart's Wars of the French

Bollingbroke's Works 4 vol. 8 vo.

Adams on the American constitution

Millet's Ancient History

Moreau's History of St. Domingo

Damberg's travels

Weem's Life of Washington

Jefferson's notes on Virginia 12 mo.

Ramsay's Life of Washington 12 mo.

Goldsmith's Poems

Don Sebastian, by Miss Porter

Self Controul

Osma & Almeria, by Mrs. Roche

Plan Sense

Yankey in London

Uncle Thomas, by Pignault Le Brun

Romantic Tales

Child of Thirty-six Fathers

Clermont

Julia & the Baron

Don Raphael

Gonzalvo De Cordova

Paul and Virginia

D Israel's Romances

Joseph Andrews

A general supply of School Books & Station-
ery.

A large and general assortment of **PLAYS.**

Strayed or Stolen

From the subscriber in June last, a

BAY HORSE

ABOUT 15 hands high, 7 years old, a small
snip, and few white hairs for a star,
and some white hairs along his neck, shod be-
fore, remarkably well gaited, not nicked, but
carries his tail well. Twenty dollars reward
for the horse and thief—or a generous reward
for the horse alone, and all expenses.

James Karnes.

October 19th, 1811.

PAINTS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S

COMMISSION STORE.

White Lead

Yellow Ochre

Red do.

Spanish Brown

Rose Pink

Prussian Blue

Vermillion

Patent Yellow

Gun Copel

Spirits Turpen-
tine

Do. Mastic

Do. Shell Lac

Venice do.

Do. Elastic

Oil do.

Do. Arabic

Amber do.

Lytherage

Terra de Sienna

Sugar of Lead

SLATES, &c. &c.

W. MENTELLE.

Lexington, Sept. 2.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the
20th of July, a smart, likely, keen, active,
sensible fellow, named **DANIEL**—about 18
years old, yellow complexion, bow-legged, heavy
and well made, somewhat of a down look,
tho' never embarrassed—He was raised in Pu-
laski county by Mr. James Smith, and I think
it probable he is in the neighborhood of Goose
creek Salt Works or the Salt-Petre caves on
Rockcastle. The above reward will be given
if taken out of the state, or one half thereof if
taken in the state.

LEWIS COLLINS.

Fayette county, August 26th, 1811.

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to
this country, has brought on with him a
fresh assortment of **BRITISH MANUFACTU-
TURES**, put up expressly for this market in
England, and which are now opening at the
house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trot-
ter, jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—
and offered for sale by the package or piece,
on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as
will render them well worthy the attention of
the store-keepers throughout the state. They
consist of the following articles, viz.—

10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 clintzes, calicoes and
furnitures
10 cases clintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ging-
hams, mull, sprig, seedling and leno Mus-
lins, 4 4 and 6 4 cambric muslins, 7 8 4 4
and 6 4 black, and all coloured do.
2 do. flus and pulicat handkerchiefs
3 do. dimities
2 do. cotton casimeres
1 trunk satins, moles, twilled sarsetts,
men's florientine, and 40 doz. black and all
coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs
3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted
hosiery
1 trunk do. do. silk do. and pic-
nic, sleeves, gloves and mitts
1 trunk assorted sewing silks
3 cases Scotch threads
6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and
corking, 100,000 W C needles
A choice selection of thread and cotton lace,
thread, edgings and chins, satin and sarsetts,
plain, figured and brocade ribbons, gal-
lions and forrets
2 bales low priced plains
4 do. silk and cotton and woollen toiletts
4 do. double milled cassimeres, woollen cords
and stockmett
6 do. 6 4 and 7 4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

4 boxes 7 8 and 4 4 Irish linens, 7 4 sheetings
12 bales India muslins, checks and handker-
chiefs
30 chests imperial and young hyson teas
40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences,
contracts for the shipment of produce will
be entered to.

To the Public.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COM-
MENCED THE**

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an exten-
sive plan. We wish to inform Merchants &
Chevriers that they may be supplied with this
article on the most reasonable terms, either by
wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco
for market, we pursue the most approved
method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves
from the assiduous attention which we intend
to devote personally to every branch of the bu-
siness, and from thorough knowledge of the
art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to
those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the
Western country promptly attended to—and
if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of
our customers we will receive it back again at
our own expense.

DAVID COBBS, & Co.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately
or 3 hundred hogheads of tobacco.—Also
to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above
business.

D. COBBS & Co.

Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, nine hundred
acres of
LAND,

Of a superior quality; its situation about two
miles south east of the town of Versailles, the
seat of justice for Woodford county, and about
ten miles from Lexington. There are about
350 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a
new strong fence—250 of which is well clear-
ed and in cultivation; a principal part is fresh,
having produced only one crop of hemp—and
about 60 of the woodland (that is inclosed)
well set with grass, affording luxuriant pastu-
rage. The timber and soil are equal to any
in the state. There are on the premises a
comfortable squared log house, stone chimneys
with kitchen and appurtenant out houses; a
large stone house, formerly occupied as a dis-
tillery, conveniently situated to a large never
failing spring of good water, sufficiently large
for a distillery throughout the year. This
land was originally part of Maj. Peyton Short's
Greenfield estate, which has justly been con-
sidered, taking its advantage of neighborhood,
contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail timber
and water into view, as amongst the most eli-
gible situations in the state. The above prop-
erty will be sold entire or it will be divided to
suit purchasers.—A credit will be given for
part of the purchase money, on the interest be-
ing paid annually. This tract was some time
ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and
Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to
whom application must be made in Lexington
MADDOX FISHER.

October, 1811.1st

**Partnership Dissolved and Part-
nership Formed.**

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting
under the firm of MORRISON, FISHER & SUT-
TON has been dissolved by mutual consent—
and a new concern has been formed under the
firm of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison,
Fisher and Sutton will be settled by the pres-
ent concern—and those indebted are requested
to make immediate payment to Morrison, Bos-
wells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete &
elegant assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
consisting of

**Dry Goods Groceries, Hard-
Ware and Queen's Ware,**

All of which they will dispose of on the most
reasonable and accommodating terms for cash,
at their store on Market street.

EDUCATION.

D. MANLEY

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks
to his friends and the public, for the fa-
vours already conferred on him; respect-
fully informs them he intends to begin his
EVENING SCHOOL on Monday, the
30th of this inst.